The People's Korea

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Finland World Press Confab for Korean Reunification Endorses Bi-System Federation, Rejects Chon's Plan as Illogical

The World Conference of Journalists for Korea's Reunification held in the Finnish capital of Helsinki from Jan. 30 to 31, called for the earlier settlement of Korea's reunification qucstion through establishment of the proposed Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, and called the "unification proposal" made by the Chon junta "illogical empty talk."

The two-day conference adopted a letter to the south Korean journalists and a declaration.

The participants in the conference published on January 30 a joint statement charging the Chon junta with suppressing south Korean democratic champion Kim Dae Jung.

The conference was attended by about 150 delegates of journalists from 63 countries and regions and greeted by messages from DPRK President Kim Il Sung (See Box Right) and the Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure and other political parties and public organizations and figures of various circles of Finland and other countries.

Among the participants were delegates of international and regional organisations including the International Organization of Journalists, the Asian Journalists Association and the World Peace Council.

A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with World People, a delegation of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in South Korea, and a delegate of overseas Koreans were invited to the conference.

Also invited there were parliamentarians and political figures, personages of political parties and public organisations, and men of the press of Finland.

The items on the agenda of the conference were divided into the following three subjects:

- On the proposal for a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo;
- On the reunification of Korea and role of journalists;
- On the influence of the Korean situation upon world peace.

At the two-day sessions, speeches were made by the head of the delegation of the DPRK, and delegates from Italy, Jordan, Nigeria, Sweden, Finland, Guinea, Nepal, Iceland, Madagascar, Tunisia, Denmark, Mexico, Peru, Cuba, Greece, Thailand, Mali, Western Sahara, Guinea-Bissau, Luxemburg, the Congo and Portugal and other countries.

Highlights of Speeches

- Speakers said that the reunification of Korea should be realized without outside interference and in a peaceful way, not by means of war, and achieved on the principle of the great unity of the nation transcending ideologies and the social systems of north and south Korea.
- They stressed: The proposal to found a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point platform for a unified state advanced by the DPRK leader are a great programme indicating the most reasonable way to achieve independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the most reasonable chapter to be followed by a unified Korea.
- They noted that today Washington is following a "two-Korea" policy as the basis of its Korean strategy, while largely building up its armed forces in south Korea in an attempt to keep its hold on Seoul indefinitely as its colony and military base and is ceaselessly staging war exercises (such as Team Spirit) and launching military provocations against Pyongyang.
- Referring to the "unification proposal" recently brought forward by the Chon junta, speakers pointed out that it does not stand to reason to hold "general elections" according to the principle of national self-determination and democratic procedures while foreign troops are stationed and the military fascist system maintained in south Korea and that it is no more than empty talk under the present state of harsh repression to form a "consultative council for national unification" with those who represent the will of the people.
- For an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, they stressed, it is essential, first of all, to put an end to the U.S. troops occupation of south Korea, the main stumbling block to reunification, realize the democratization of south Korean society, put a period to the anti-communist confrontation policy and promote great national unity.

News of the World Conference of Journalists for Korea's Reunification has been given wide publicity in many countries.

Presidential Message

DPRK President Kim Il Sung, who is concurrently General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on Jan. 30 sent a message to the World Conference of Journalists for Korea's Reunification held in Helsinki, Finland from Jan. 30 to 31.

The message reads:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, I extend warm congratulations and greetings to the World Conference of Journalists for Korea's Reunification and its participants.

Your conference which has been convened by reflecting the unanimous desire of the world progressive journalists signifies a great encouragement to the Korean people in their struggle to achieve independent and peaceful reunification of the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

In the past the world progressive journalists, the mouthpiece of fair public opinion, have expressed warm sympathy with and support to the just cause of our people by conducting various press and information activities.

Convinced that the current conference which is being held amidst the deep interest and expectation of the world people who value independence and love peace will make big contributions to raising higher the just voices of exposing and denouncing the "two Koreas" plot of the separatists and their new war provocation manoeuvres and of supporting Korea's reunification, the supreme national desire of our people, I sincerely wish your conference great success in its work.

1981 Report of Amnesty Int'l on S. Korea

Amnesty International, a London-based internationally well-known human rights organization, recently published a detailed report on human rights violations throughout the world, including south Korea.

The 426-paged report entitled "Amnesty International Report 1981" covering a period from May 1, 1980, to April 30, 1981, deals with the arrests and detention of prisoners of conscience, frequent and serious irregularities in the judicial process, maltreatment and torture of political prisoners and the use of death penalties for political and criminal offences in south Korea.

Here is the report dealing with human rights violations in south Korea:

The concerns of Amnesty International were the arrest and detention of prisoners of conscience, frequent and serious irregularities in the judicial process, the ill-treatment and torture of political prisoners and the use of the death penalty for political and criminal offences.

On 2 March 1981 Amnesty International launched a worldwide campaign to publicize its concerns in the Republic of Korea and to persuade the authorities to stop using political imprisonment, torture, unfair trial and the death peanlty. These concerns were described in *Republic of Korea: Violations of Human Rights*, an Amnesty International report published at the beginning of the campaign.

Martial law had been imposed on most of the country after the assassination of President Park Chung-hee on 26 October 1979. On 17 May 1980 it was extended to the whole country. The martial law command issued Regulation No. 10 (MLR 10) which banned all political activities, tightened press censorship, prohibited strikes and made it illegal to criticize present or former presidents or to "spread rumours". The arrest, detention and search of anyone violating MLR 10 were permitted without warrant. The declaration of nationwide martial law was followed within hours by the detention of student leaders and others known to be critical of the government. In the capital, Seoul, hundreds of people were detained by the military authorities for investigation, some of whom had formerly been adopted by Amnesty International as prisoners of conscience. In the

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WPK Delegation in Thailand

A WPK delegation led by Mr. Kim Yong Nam, a Member of the Politburo, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK, visited Thailand from Jan. 22 through Jan. 28.

The delegation during its stay in Thailand held a series of talks with political figures in that country, including Mr. Kriangsak, leader of the National Democratic Party of Thailand and ex-Prime Minister; Mr. Marut Bunnag, deputy leader and Secretary General of the Thai Democratic Party and Justice Minister; Mr. Banharn Silapa-acha, deputy leader and Secretary General of the Thai National Party; Mr. Banyat Bantadtan, vice-Minister of Interior from the Democratic Party, and Mr. Khunthong Phuphiewduen, Deputy leader of the Democratic Party and vice-Minister of Education.

All the meetings proceeded "in a friendly atmosphere," KCNA said.

Before its departure after a 7-day stay in Thailand, the delegation gave a press conference.

People's Daily Attacks Chon's "Proposal"

The Chinese People's Daily dated Jan. 30 said that Chon's aim behind his "unification overtures" is to mislead public opinion and pass the buck of delays in the unification of Korea to Pyongyang.

Follow excerpts from the article:

As everyone knows, President Kim Il Sung advanced the reasonable proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo already in October 1980.

But this proposal is hindered by the Chon Du Hwan clique.

Recently Chon Du Hwan brought forward the so-called "unification proposal" in an effort to mislead public opinion and evade the responsibility for obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Peaceful reunification of Korea can be realized only when foreign interference is rejected.

The U.S. troops are still remaining in south Korea and are staging massive joint military exercises with the south Korean army and threatening the northern half of Korea and the south Korean patriotic people.

With the encouragement of the United States, the Chon Du Hwan clique are suppressing the patriotic democrats, while seeking the fascist rule more openly.

On the very day when Chon Du Hwan came out with the "new proposal" the Seoul authorities tried 25 patriotic personages and youths on groundless charges.

Under such condition of the anti-communist policy pursued by the present south Korean rulers, the south Korean people are totally denied the freedom of expressing their will, a genuine democratic general election is out of question and the north and the south can not have a sincere negotiation on the question of national reunification. And the so-called "agreement on basic relations between the north and the south" put forward by Chon Du Hwan would only freeze and legalize the division of the country.

Kim Il hit the nail on the head when he pointed out in his talk that the "new proposal" of Chon Du Hwan is essentially aimed at obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The peaceful reunification of Korea is a common desire of the 50 million Korean people and their sacred cause.

Chon Du Hwan has committed the greatest crimes against the Korean nation by playing one trick after another in this problem and hindering and sabotaging the realisation of the peaceful reunification.

Chon Du Hwan should take a practical step to remove the obstacles to reunification.

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Great Achievements of Mr. Kim Jong Il

The significant 40th birthday of Mr. Kim Jong Il, Secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and virtual No. 2 leader after President Kim Il Sung, falls on February 16.

According to official reports from Pyongyang, the young leader already made great achievements in many fields of state affairs, devoting all his energy to the work for the country and its people.

The People's Korea will briefly analyse his achievements including those in promoting the socialist construction of the DPRK, and his lofty moral virtues, both of which will clearly illustrate his ability as a new leader.

Necessity of Appearance Of Successor

In general, the struggle of the working class and the masses of people is too prolonged and too complicated to be accomplished in one generation.

Revolution and construction by the working people requires the appearance of successors, because a series of generations are needed to suceed, continue and complete it.

Herein lies the question that the issure of succession has a direct bearing on the destiny of revolution and construction.

The heir to the revolutionary cause must be endowed with the following virtues which characterize him: Boundless loyalty to the great leader which takes the form of a complete knowledge and understanding of the revolutionary thought of the leader; dedication to the working-class and people's interests; and complete inheritance of the great leader's illustrious leadership and a full embodiment of his lofty moral virtues.

Definition of Kimilsungism

Mr. Kim Jong Il defined the revolutionary thought fathered by President Kim Il Sung as Kimilsungism which encompasses the idea, theory and means of Juche.

The great leader authors and develops a revolutionary thought which mirrors the requirements of the times and the aspirations of the people. Then he disseminates it which causes the people to know their national and class positions and inspires them with revolutionary zeal.

In Korea, President Kim Il Sung fathered the Juche thought and put forward an original line for the Korean revolution which has already produced successful achievements in a brief span of time in terms of social reforms and progress.

Mr. Kim Jong Il, on the basis of a thorough knowledge of the Juche idea, set forth the policy of arming all members of the society with this idea and lead them to struggle for its victory. As a result, all members of society and the working people have been equipped firmly with the Juche idea, and the whole society is permeated with the idea. *(Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea made by President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 10, 1980)*

Three-Revolution-Team Movement

The young DPRK leader, scientifically analysing the demands of the times and the popular masses, always exercises wise leadership, setting forth just slogans of struggle. Therefore, the masses of the people can exercise their creative wisdom and energy to a maximum.

In the 1980s, the DPRK further stepped up the struggle to implement the line of three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural.

In order to strengthen guidance in the three revolutions in line with the new requirements of the revolution, Mr. Kim Jong Il proposed a Three-Revolution-Team Movement and dispatched teams composed of party activists and young intellectuals to various branches of the national economy.

The movement is a new method of guiding the people in the revolution, a method which combines political and ideological guidance, enables upper organs to help lower level organs and arouses the masses of working people to accelerate the three revolutions.

With the Three-Revolution-Team Movement forging ahead apace, the three revolutions were deepened and developed further.

Mr. Kim Jong Il also led the party organizations to launch the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement vigorously in all spheres of socialist construction.

The movement has enabled the broad masses to take an active part in the three revolutions with a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and turned the three revolutions definitely into matters of their own concern.

Thanks to the young leader's guidance, the line of three revolutions has been carried into effect with success and borne great fruits.

Speed Battles

Due to his wise and creative leadership and an up-to-date method of teaching, miracles and innovations have been continuously realized in the work of socialist construction.

Mr. Kim Jong Il advocated in October 1974 the policy of waging "speed battles" in socialist construction.

The policy of waging "speed battles" was adopted in construction work. It is, in a word, a method of mobilizing ideas and insight, technology and organizational guidance activity, and of carrying out all the productive activities in the shortest possible period of time, while guaranteeing the highest possible quality of work.

In October 1974 when the economy was faced with many difficulties, President Kim Il Sung convened a meeting of the Political Committee of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea to discuss countermeasures.

At that time, Mr. Kim Jong Il set forth the policy of waging "speed battles" to overcome the economic difficulties. In fact, it was considered too difficult for the country to overcome the difficulties and make a new upsurge in construction by mobilizing limited numbers of working people and limited equipment and materials. However, it was his firm conviction that there was nothing that could not be overcome if the inexhaustible power and energies of the masses were mobilized.

On Oct. 5 the same year, in order to fulfil the annual assignments of economic construction, Mr. Kim Jong Il proposed to start a "70-day battle" in the national economy.

He directed the party to set up a central guiding headquarters and dispatched its members to the various industrial domains of the national economy to help in their work.

On the other hand, the young leader visited various points of industrial production and conducted

President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il at the Changgwangwon Health Complex

what the KCNA termed "working guidance", calling upon the working people to carry out technical innovations and promote a drive for production increase.

Therefore, during a two-month period from the beginning of October to December, per day production and exports increased 70 percent and two times, respectively. By the end of the year, all the tasks of production were fulfilled ahead of schedule.

The policy of waging a "70-day battle" was followed by what was called a "big battle for loyalty" movement, which enabled the total assignments of the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) to be fulfilled one year and six months ahead of schedule on October 10, 1975 – the 30th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Construction of Grand Monumental Structures

Under the guidance of the young leader who advocated the mass technical innovation movement and devoted labor endeavours, the working people built a large number of grand monumental structures.

The Changgwang Street whose completion would have taken at least three or four years, was built in 10 months in November 1980.

Twenty-or thirty-storied high-rise flats took shape along the highway running straight from the Potong Gate on the bank of scenic Potong River to Pyongyang Railway Station.

Mr. Kim Jong Il, upholding the Juche-based architectural aesthetic idea of President Kim Il Sung, started the construction of a new street under a far-sighted plan to bring about a new turn in city construction, and indicated concrete ways to build a modern city to satisfy the requirements of the people and their growing living-related demand for modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

From the end of the 1970's to the beginning of the 1980's the young secretary completely transformed the capital by directing the construction of the following grand monumental structures: The Changgwang Street; the Changgwangwon Health Complex; the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital; the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, the Manaudae Art Theater; the Grand People's Study House; and etc.

By constructing in a brief period of time these structures, modern in content and style, under the wise and creative guidance of Mr. Kim Jong Il, the builders demonstrated the great might of the "speed battle" campaign and set a fine pattern for more powerfully pushing ahead with the urban housing construction in the 1980's.

Crisscrossing Working Guidance

In order to enable the masses of the people to exercise their creative wisdom and energy to a great extent, the leader always has to remain in touch with them and the reality.

The DPRK's young leader gives preliminary working guidance prior to the chief executive's on-the-spot guidance, constantly crisscrossing the country, covering urban and rural areas.

Though his working guidance is not reported in most cases, four guidance trips were reported by the KCNA last year.

The first appearance made on August 8 for the guidance of acrobatic artists and magicians was followed by those on Aug. 16, 25 and Sep. 18.

According to reports from Pyongyang, Mr. Kim Jong Il crisscrosses the country from the northern extent of Sonura (540 km from the capital), N. Hamgyong Prov., to the southern extent of Panmunjom near the Military Demarcation Line. Throuth his working guidance, the young secretary listens to the working people and the masses of the people who are well aware of the reality of the situation and sets forth new, creative and bold ideas.

Lofty Moral Virtues

Mr. Kim Jong Il is a leader of the people with lofty moral virtues.

To love the working people and serve them is one of the fundamental features of the great leader.

Foreign visitors to the DPRK got the impression that the young leader was a kind and modest man excellent in virtue, the same as they received from President Kim Il Sung.

As the first foreign visitor who personally met him after his election as the Secretary of the CC of the WPK, Vice-Chairman Akune Noboru of the CEC of the Japan Socialist Party wrote in his article: "Usually, the sons and daughters of prominent persons are made much of by people around them and they

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Foreign Visitors' Impressions of Young Leader

A large number of foreign visitors to the DPRK and foreign newspapers praise Mr. Kim Jong Il, virtual No. 2 leader after President Kim Il Sung, as the "lodestar who perfectly personifies the revolutionary idea, outstanding leadership and lofty virtues of President Kim Il Sung," said the official KCNA broadcast on Nov. 19, 1981.

Describing Mr. Kim Jong Il, Secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, as "the only successor" to President Kim Il Sung, the broadcast quoted Mr. Francisco da Costa Gomes, ex-President of the Republic of Portugal, as saying that "Comrade Kim Jong Il, assisting President Kim Il Sung, guides the work in the most important fields of the country and brings about fine fruits."

The following are highlights of the broadcast:

☆

Horacio Rodrigues Plata, former Senator and Vice-President of the National Academy of History of Colombia and President of the Colombia-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, said at a meeting held in Pyongyang:

The Korean people have another great guide whom they hold in high esteem.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il guides the popular masses along the road of victory with his tireless meditation and search and energetic leadership to accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Visiting Korea this time we became more convinced that dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is, indeed, the sagacious leader perfectly possessed of extraordinary ability and outstanding art of leadership.

We firmly believe that the future of Korea is vast and bright as she has him as her great guide held in high esteem.

Ramambazafy Armand, Secretary General of the Ministry of Information of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, said that the Korean people must naturally feel great pride and honour in having the great President Kim Il Sung as the outstanding leader and dear Comrade Kim Jong Il as the sagacious leader and lodestar, whom they hold in high esteem. Noting that today the world warmly hails the great event that the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is held in high esteem as the lodestar, he stressed: The future of Korea will shine brighter under the rays of the great sun and the lodestar.

Om Parakash Mantri, Secretary General of the All-India Indo-Korean Friendship Association, stressed in his address at a meeting held in Pyongyang:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il has perfectly grasped the revolutionary idea of the great leader with his brilliant intelligence and energetic search, and is developing and enriching the treasure house of Kimilsungism with his original ideological and theoretical activities.

The dear leader who indicates correct fighting policies and slogans on the basis of the great idea and theory, shows extraordinary ability of leadership and intelligence in guiding the revolutionary struggle and constructive work, too.

Bright is the future of Korea which has dear Comrade Kim Jong Il as her great guide held in high esteem.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is not only an outstanding thinker and theoretician but also the genius of revolution and construction who has brought a great turn by organizing and mobilizing the masses of the people in the revolution and construction.

Taslim Ahmed, Vice-President of the Nationalist Youth Front of Bangladesh, in his speech at a meeting said that he found the true guide of the Asian youth while attending the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

I, he continued, want to attend in high esteem Comrade Kim Jong Il, the outstanding guide of the Korean youth movement, as the leader of the Asian youth movement who realizes the unity and solidarity of the Asian youth, representing the unanimous desire of the Asian youth.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is not only the star of Korea and Asia but also the star of hope for the youth of the new-emerging countries, the Third World countries.

Foreign friends visiting Korea, struck with wonders at the achievements made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction, say in unison that these are entirely attributable to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and energetic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Robinson Mwaakwe Nabulyato, President of the National Assembly of Zambia, in his speech at a party prior to his departure from Korea, said: In Korea we have seen and learnt from the achievements made by the revolutionary Korean people in all fields under the guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Francisco da Costa Gomes, ex-President of the Republic of Portugal, said at a mass meeting held in Pyongyang:

What impressed me most deeply during our stay here is the fact that the work of all domains – labour, science, technology and art – are led by the great President and the dear leader who are deeply respected and revered by the people of the whole country.

Indeed, Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great President, is the brain, will and heart of revolution and its strength and driving force.

And dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, assisting him, guides the work of the most important fields of the country and brings about fine fruits.

All people praise the work he has done in cultural and art fields.

Critic Kajitani Yoshihisa, Director General of the Japan-Korea Society for Cultural Exchange, who was head of a delegation of the society, said at a press conference that President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Kim Jong Il not only guide all work in Pyongyang, but also give on-the-spot guidance throughout the country.

Member of the delegation, Asakawa Haruo, said: While touring various places of Korea, I was deeply moved when I realized that President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader are remarkable men who are thoroughly acquainted with the affairs in all fields and undertake work boldly.

Ricardo Manuel Costa, Director of the "Lallo Library" of Angola, said at a press conference in Pyongyang: I have become convinced that all the changes and amazing achievements in your country are entirely results of the energetic and wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who tirelessly give on-the-spot guidance to factories, villages, schools and other places where people live and work.

Today the Korean people have become most dignified and happiest people in this world as they attend and are guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has brought about great changes by founding the immortal Juche idea for the working masses and thoroughly embodying it in all fields of social life, and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who is succeeding his great revolutionary cause and carrying it to accomplishment.

And he wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

● A report delivered at the conference of leading personnel of organizations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people in Africa held in June in Freetown, referring to the tasks to strengthen the movement of friendship and solidarity with the Korean people, said:

The revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is now being carried forward creditably by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is an outstanding thinker and theoretician who is further developing and enriching the Juche idea with his energetic ideological and theoretical activities and a wise leader who is steering the revolutionary cause of Juche to brilliant victory with his tested leadership.

We should actively introduce and propagandize the greatness of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, his ideas and theories and his precious exploits.

Masine, National Director of the Cultural Department of the Ministry of Education and Culture of Mozambique, said after inspecting a Korean book, photo and handicraft exhibition:

Today I have gained a better understanding of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il. So energetic in leading the revolution and construction to victory, he is a great man, indeed.

Korea has the brightest future in the world and her prospect is promising.

● The Ghanaian paper "Mirror" in an article dedicated to the 33rd anniversary of the DPRK founding stressed: The Korean people hold dear Comrade Kim Jong Il in high esteem as the leader of the revolution and construction who translates and embodies the lofty intentions and the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung.

The Korean people are advancing toward a brighter future. The Korean people guided by respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il are ever victorious.

● The Anti-Apartheid News Agency of Madagascar in an article titled "Agriculture Develops Year after Year in DPRK" pointed out:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il gives energetic guidance to the work in agricultural domain to carry into effect the far-reaching plan of the great leader President Kim Il Sung in the socialist countryside.

As a result, Korea has become a glorious country outstripping all other countries of the world in the solution of the grain problem, food problem.

Sayed Bioumatala, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the Egyptian magazine "Akher Sa'a," said: Korean peasants are reaping a bumper harvest year after year thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader and to the deep concern of the dear leader.

and article dedicated to the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea said that the Workers' Party of Korea today has entered a new stage of its development under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who is carrying forward and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

● A recent issue of the Bangladesh paper "Natun Kata" carried an article reviewing the proud course covered by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It said:

Korea owes all her successes entirely to the wise guidance of His Excellency the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung and His Excellency the dear leader Kim Jong Il.

His Excellency the great leader President Kim Il Sung and His Excellency the dear leader Kim Jong Il have performed precious exploits which will shine forever in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class and in the history of human liberation and are paving the road in the era of independence in the van of the world revolution.

● The Malagasy paper "Atrika" in an article dedicated to the 33rd anniversary of the DPRK founding stressed: The Korean people hold dear Comrade Kim Jong Il in high esteem as the leader of the revolution and construction who translates and embodies the lofty intentions and the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung.

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often become haughty. However, Mr. Kim Jong Il is completely different from such sons and daughters. The most impressive impression that I directly got from him was that he was very modest."

Reports from Pyongyang indicate that he did not appear at any official meetings excepting the WPK 6th Congress in October 1980 and inspects various parts of the country and guides them. He also promptly directs a series of celebration parades.

The following stories clearly show how Mr. Kim Jong Il loves the masses of the people and extends heartfelt care to them:

– In order to rescue a crewman who was seized with a sudden illness while on a voyage on the Indian Ocean, he promptly directed the party and national organizations concerned to save his life.

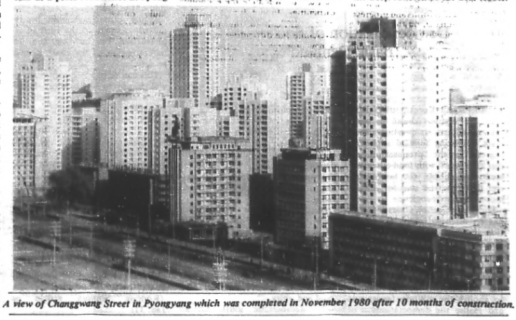
– When he heard that a girl student had lost her consciousness for two weeks by tetanus, he directly sent an excellent doctor to her and saved her life.

– When he received reports about a worker who lost his life in the course of implementing the task assigned by the party, he directed the officials concerned to make him a party member posthumously, and to extend proper care to the bereaved family.

As the young leader has noble love for the people and serves them, the people also respect and adore him.

When the writer visited Pyongyang recently, every official who told me about the secretary, looked happy and evidently proud. The expressions on their faces told me that they were talking not about a leader far away from them but about a person near them.

During my stay in Pyongyang, the writer happened to hear the following story: After the WPK 6th Congress finished all items on its agenda, the Central Committee of the party received a large number of "letters of protest" from the whole country. Many people who saw the haggard face of Mr. Kim Jong Il, charged the officials concerned with neglecting their duties to take care of his health.



A view of Changgwang Street in Pyongyang which was completed in November 1980 after 10 months of construction.

Seoul's "Unification Proposal" —Political Plot for "Two Koreas"

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) carried articles concerning Chon Du Hwan's latest deceptive "unification proposal" and revealed his true intention. Introduced here are gists of Rodong Sinmun articles:

"Argument for Unification in 2000s"

In his socalled "unification proposal," the traitor hammered away at the poppycock about "general elections," "agreement" and the like, turning away his face from such fundamental problems of primary importance for national reunification as the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea, the realisation of democracy and the reunification of the anti-communist confrontation policy. This is a criminal act flouting the nation over the sacred reunification question.

In a nutshell, the "proposal" brought forward by the traitor Chon Du Hwan is ipso facto a malrevised version of the splittist "June 23rd statement" of the traitor Pak Jung Hi.

This "proposal" was put forward at a time when the south Korean puppets advanced the "argument for unification in the 2000's" and defined the 1900's as an "era of frontal confrontation between north and south," "era of north-south competitions" and "era of building up foundations," claiming that the unification question should be dealt with in the 2000's. This clearly shows the criminal nature of the "proposal."

Clear is the real intention of the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique in bringing forward such criminal and vicious argument for permanent division as the "argument for unification in the 2000's" at a time when the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo was advanced as a most fair and realistic reunification proposal and with this as an occasion the desire for national reunification is growing stronger than ever before.

The "argument for unification in the 2000's" of the Chon Du Hwan clique is an argument for long-term office and an "argument for unification by prevailing over communism."

The south Korean military fascist clique is noisily advertising that it would build up "strength" and "destroy communism" by perpetuating the division to gain time.

This means extending its reactionary ruling system. This is the stance and attitude of the traitor in bringing forward the "argument for unification in the 2000's."

The "proposal" advanced by the traitor Chon Du Hwan this time is in essence an elaborated and politicized "argument for unification in the 2000's."

If he is interested even a little in national reunification, he must put forward, first of all, a proposal for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, take steps for democratizing south Korean society and renounce the anti-communist confrontation policy, instead of talking nonsense.

(Rodong Sinmun commentary on Jan. 29)

GI Pullout—Essential, Prerequisite

Hidden behind the socalled "unification proposal" brought forward by the south Korean puppets on January 22 is a sinister design to keep the country divided forever and leave south Korea to the U.S. imperialist masters permanently.

This nature of the "proposal" finds typical manifestation in the outcry of the traitor for "the maintenance of the present truce system" and "respect of the treaties and agreements" concluded with foreign countries in an "agreement on basic relations between north and south" which he presented as "a practical step" till reunification.

As clear to anyone, this is intended to leave south Korea under the U.S. troops occupation and keep the aggressive and treacherous "south Korea-U.S. mutual defence treaty" as it is.

In that case, the wall barring reunification will be built higher and Korea will face a danger of being bisected for good and all into "two states" and "two nations". Herein lies the reactionary and treacherous nature of the "proposal" brought forward by traitor Chon Du Hwan.

The withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from south Korea is a question of principle assuming top priority in reunifying the country.

If anyone want to advance a proposal for Korean reunification, he, first of all, must raise the question of withdrawing the U.S. troops from south Korea.

But the Chon Du Hwan clique in their "proposal" did not utter a word about this, but tried to justify the U.S. occupation policy.

The U.S. imperialists are becoming more vicious in their "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres for the invariable purpose of turning south Korea into their permanent colony and military base and realising their aggressive designs on the whole of Korea.

(Rodong Sinmun article on Feb. 1)

Democratization of Society—Basic Demand

If the south Korean rulers have even the slightest desire to solve the reunification question, they must not bring forward such useless stuff as the "proposal on general elections" with loud advertisement but abolish the fascist rule and take practical step for the democratisation of society.

The reunification question can not be discussed under the condition in which the present military fascist rule is left intact in south Korea.

It is one of the fundamental problems of primary importance for the reunification of the country to abolish the military fascist rule and realise the democratisation of society in south Korea.

Today, one of the actual obstacles to the reunification is the repressive policy of the military fascist clique trampling underfoot the democratic freedom and rights of the south Korean people and putting down their desire for national reunification.

Discourse on the reunification question should not be a monopoly of any specific person. All people should be allowed to freely discuss it and actively participate in the patriotic movement for it.

Only under such conditions is it possible to achieve national concord and unity.

To democratise south Korean society is a pressing and fundamental demand for peaceful reunification of the country.

Actual obstacles should be removed to open up the road of reunification by realizing the democratisation of the south Korean society.

This can be possible only when an end is put to the military fascist rule and to its repressive policy in south Korea.

The "national security law" and other fascist laws which suppress the democratic liberties and rights of the people in south Korea must be abrogated and repressive ruling machines abolished.

The formation and activities of democratic and patriotic political parties and organisations which call for national reunification should be all legalised and freedom of speech, the press, assembly, demonstration and association, freedom of idea and expression and freedom of political activities be thoroughly guaranteed to the people.

(Rodong Sinmun article on Jan. 31)

Statement of Director of DFRF Secretariat

PYONGYANG Jan. 28 (KCNA) – The "unification proposal" brought forward by traitor Chon Du Hwan this time is not worth a farthing: It is a humbug for creating "two Koreas" under the veil of reunification and a political stratagem for getting rid of isolation and rejection within and without and realizing his long-term office, declared Ryo Yon Gu, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

In her talk on Jan. 27 denouncing the so-called "unification proposal" put forward by the south Korean rulers recently, she said: In bringing forward the "unification proposal" the south Korean rulers sought to keep off great influence of our proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and fool public opinion at home and abroad by creating the impression that they were doing something for reunification, and thus deliver themselves from internal and external isolation and, furthermore, gratify their desire for long-term office.

She further said:

The south Korean rulers, ignoring the most feasible and reasonable proposal for founding a confederal state based on the specific conditions of our country, proposed to hold "general elections" which are impossible for the present, shelving such fundamental problems as the withdrawal of foreign troops and democratization. This, in fact, means refusing reunification and wanting to live divided into "two Koreas" for ever. And the so-called "agreement on basic relations between south and south" is designed to prolong division indefinitely with such things as "non-interference in other's internal affairs" and "opening permanent liaison missions" by having an "agreement" signed between the north and the south as between different countries.

If the so-called "proposal of general elections" is a screen of reunification, the proposal for concluding an "agreement on basic relations between north and south" is an open proposal of permanent division for legalizing the split of the country into "two Koreas" behind this screen.

And it is not their own brain child. It is an act of those utterly indifferent to the interests of the nation to mechanically follow a method chosen by others in view of the specific situation of their country, without taking into consideration the specific conditions of our country and sentiments of our nation.

She stressed:

If the south Korean rulers really have the intention to reunify the country, they should not come out with a tricky proposal for division veiled with reunification, but should give up the "two Koreas" policy before it is too late, demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, establish democracy, renounce the anti-communist confrontation policy and, furthermore, apologize to the whole nation for the massacre in Kwangju and unconditionally release all the democratic figures and patriotic people behind bars including Kim Dae Jung.

If they show their new start with such practical steps for a real reunification, not a sham reunification, we may discuss with them, too, the question of the country's reunification.

Things depend on what stand and attitude the south Korean rulers take.

Chongryun Statement

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) issued a statement on Jan. 29 supporting the Jan. 26 talk of Vice-President Kim Il criticizing Chon Du Hwan's "unification proposal."

The statement says:

The talk of Vice-President Kim Il aptly laid bare the deceptive nature and unjustness of the socalled "unification proposal" brought forward by the Chon junta and reclarified the fair and aboveboard reasonable stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK for independent and peaceful reunification of the country. It is a fully just one representing the desire of the entire Korean people for reunification.

The Chon junta cried for realising unification by forming a "consultative council for national unification" and holding "general elections." But it is only too clear that this is completely devoid of realistic nature under the present condition in which different ideas and social systems have been prevailing in the north and the south for a long period.

That they brought forward the question of "general elections" whose solution is still far off and no one can tell when it will be possible in view of the present complicated north-south relations shows that they have not an iota of sincere desire for reunification.

Moreover, it is a ridiculous idle talk to clamour about the "principle of national self-determination" and "democratic procedures" while leaving the U.S. imperialist aggression forces to stay in south Korea as ever and enforcing a fascist rule to ruthlessly suppress all the opposition forces.

Their talk about the conclusion of an "agreement on basic relations between the north and the south" is a reproduction and extention of the "two Koreas" policy pursued by Pak Jung Hi in the past at the instigation of the U.S. and is aimed at eternally splitting our nation into "two nations" and legalizing this split.

Facts tell that the Chon junta is resorting to a shameless sophism in an attempt to fool public opinion, while seeking split in actuality.

The question of Korean reunification should be solved on the publicly recognized three principles of national reunification independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. To this end the obstacles to the national reunification must be removed first of all.

Above all, the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea, the basic obstacle on the road of national reunification must be terminated.

If national reunification is to be achieved the fascist rule must be abolished and democracy realised in south Korea, the anti-communist confrontation policy renounced and great national unity promoted.

If the south Korean military fascist clique has an intention to approach the question of national unification with honesty, it must not resort to a deceptive trick which is not helpful to the solution of this question, but settle account for its crimes against the nation and show and honest attitude in removing hurdles lying in the way of national reunification.

The entire Korean nationals in Japan resolutely oppose the "two Koreas' plot of the U.S. and the Chon junta and will strive with all their energy and wisdom to bring about democracy in south Korean society and realise at the earliest date the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the only just proposal for national reunification.

Lamentations of Winds—Life and History of Korean Female Workers in Japan (19)

2. Records on Struggles at The Kishiwada Spinning Mill

Attack on Factory

(Continued from the previous issue)

"All Factory Workers of Kishiwada Spinning Mill May Call Strike Workers to Incite Confusion at 3:00 p.m. Today: Strict Precautions Taken by Special Police Division of Osaka Prefecture.

"Of late there is growing discontent threatening a strike among workers in each factory of the Kishiwada spinning mill, including the Kishiwada factory, stimulated by the strike of workers at the Sakai branch factory. Some among the dismissed workers of the Sakai branch factory attacked their former factory in the afternoon on the 24th with the aid of leftists outside. They tried to urge 2,000 female workers there to launch a strike, taking advantage of the confusion. However, they failed in this. So, they held secret meetings at night on that day and at midnight the next day, in a mountain forest, in fields and in vacant houses in the Senshu district, to discuss new measures. As a result, they decided to send casual laborers to the Sakai, Nomura and Haruki branch factories and the Kishiwada main factory at work shift time at each factory at 3:00 p.m. on the 26th. They planned to call on 6,000 female and male workers during the confusion at work shift time to launch a general strike. Leaders will go into hiding in certain places in the city and wait for the time. The Special Police Division got this information and was alarmed. Under the leadership of Yamashita, chief of the labor affairs section all the members of the labor affairs section were mobilized to keep strict watch on the Kishiwada and Sakai factories with the cooperation of Kishiwada, Sakai, and other police stations." (*Osaka edition, "Asahi Shimbun" dated May 28, 1930*)

About that time, the guidance committee continued to work upon female workers at the Kishiwada and Haruki factories. Despite the strict vigilance by the police, the company and the Soai society, there was a growing indication that the female workers might join the strike.

The committee failed in expanding the strike on the 24th and in calling a stroke on the 26th. When the stroke failed, the committee decided to cause confusion inside the factory by attacking it from outside in order to settle the strike in favor of the strikers.

"The strike guidance committee was hard pressed for money and was in a fix so that the committee was unable to buy food for those female workers on a sit-in strike at the headquarters of the committee. 'Suiheisha' (the association of the Buraku people) and farmers union were poor, and ware unable to assist us any more, even if they wanted to help us to the utmost of their power. Such being the case, a measure for ealier settlement of the strike was needed." (*Yamamoto Tatsuo*)

On the 27th, food run out. A paper wrote about the strike situation as follows:

"130 female workers at the Sakai branch factory of the Kishiwada spinning mill, who launched a walkout on May 3, are now living at the headquarters of the stroke guidance committee at Nanamichi of the city. On the 27th, provisions were getting short and leaders had disappeared a few days before, whose whereabouts were unknown ....." (*Osaka edition, "Asahi Shimbun" dated May 28, 1930*)

In order to save the situation, the guidance committee planned to attack the Haruki factory as it did the Sakai factory. But it was hard to gather workers as Koreans living in Senshu took the lead in the strike and many participants had been arrested or had fled away.

"This time, day laborers were gathered from Kamagasaki, Osaka, paying them day wages and money for a round-ticket. They were some 40 Japanese and 20 Koreans. They didn't know how and where should they attack. They were not familiar with factory arrangements. So, I gathered them and explained a plan—course of attack, how to overcome those who attempted to resist and how to flee. They did not to have understood well. The day workers in those days wore short coats, and twisted towels around their heads, and had rubber-soled socks on. These 60 men presented a strange scene as they marched.

"On the 27th, they attacked the Haruki factory. They threw stones and bricks and rushed into the office. When police came, an order was given to flee from there. The workers, who were strangers there, ran away in the direction of the Nankai Line, though we had told them to run away to a station, not to the Kishiwada Line of Nankai Railways from where the police had been expected. Most of them were arrested.

"This attack was made at noon on the 27th. We planned to attack the factory again at night and gathered Korean workers. Nozaki and I were scheduled to participate in this attack. We gathered in the forest of the Kishiwada Temple and hid ourselves. Most of the attackers were Koreans.....some 50, who were, I thought, glass bead craftsmen in Senhoku County, Sakai.

"We began to gather in the evening. We planned to attack the factory at night. Someone gave us alcoholic drinks together with the food. Those who drank alcoholic drinks, became cheerful and began to sing revolutionary songs. In those days, there was no house near the forest of the Kishiwada temple and fields stretched there. Frightened by revolutionary songs sung at night, a farmer doubted and came to the songs to find 40-50 excited strangers. Surprised at this sight he seemed to have informed the police.

"At around 2:00 a.m. we left there for an attack on the factory, divided into groups of 10-15 men. That night was a moonless night and we were unable to see ahead. When we were walking on footpaths between rice fields, policemen suddenly appeared, and I was arrested in an instant. This came suddenly.

"As policemen jumped on us, we clashed with them. Some workers ran away. We grappled with policemen, but the situation was getting worse. Yazaki Yahachi took out a razor, which he always carried to commit suicide, and resisted the policemen. He injured several policemen and ran away.

"Afterwards Yazaki was surrounded by policemen at Sumiyoshi Park in Osaka and was arrested. At the time he grappled with the policemen and threw sands in the eyes of the policemen, enacting a scene such as we see in movies. Yazaki Yahachi attempted to commit suicide by cutting his neck, but he was held down by many policemen and was finally arrested.

"That night, I was taken to the Kishiwada police station. Then, I don't know what happened to others after that...." (*Yamamoto Tatsuo*)

"30 Break into Haruki Factory of Kishiwada Spinning Mill:
Police Box Stoned by Group of Day Laborers.

"The situation was getting worse at the Haruki branch factory of the Kishiwada spinning mill. The Special Police Division of Osaka Prefecture, hearing of the rumor that a general strike is planned to be called at various factories, is keeping watch on the workers' moves, with the cooperation of the Kishiwada police station. In the meantime, workers led by two members of the workers' union threw stones at the No.1 police box of the Kishiwada police station at around 3:00 p.m. on the 27th and ran along the street of Namimatsu-cho in order to attack the Kishiwada spinning mill and the Nomura branch factory. At this report, a police squad from the Kishiwada police station was dispatched to order the workers to disperse. Workers grappled with the policemen. As a result, 30 workers who had broken into the factory were taken to custody and 2 members of the workers' union raw. Thirty workers including day laborers, of whom 17 were Koreans, broke into the Haruki branch factory of the Kishiwada spinning mill, raising a war cry. They broke 8 of the windows of the office there and went south along the Kishu Road. A strict examination started at the Kishiwada police station at Haruki-cho. The police authorities thought there were ideological motivations behind the attack." (*Osaka edition, "Asahi Shimbun" May 28, 1930*)

Sit-in Strike of Female Workers

After the 28th when most members of the strike guidance committee were arrested, the company and the police began to attack the guidance committee.

Goon squads were sent to the stroke headquarters in order to take back the Korean and Japanese female workers who were staying there.

A harsh clash occurred between female workers and goon squads.

Women workers resisted by throwing sticks and stones in order to prevent the goon squads from entering the office. Meeting with the persistent resistance of female workers, even the goon squads were unable to break into the office. So, they threw stones at the office. The female workers fought with the goon squads all day long.

The female workers ran out of provisions at the office. The company approached them with an appeasement policy, promising any of those workers who had lost their leadership not to punish, after coming back to the factory and to allow them to work at the factory as they had done before.

They had hardly any hopes for the future at the factory, but some workers wavered at the proposal of the company. On the 31st, 24 Japanese female workers and on June 1 all the other Japanese female workers returned to the factory, leaving only 10 Japanese workers. Both those who were going to return to the factory and those who decided to remain at the office, determined to continue the struggle, were just crying, without speaking.

Thirty Korean women and 10 Japanese women remained at the headquarters of the strike guidance committee. They were in a room on the 2nd floor of the office, where they resisted members of the Soai society, and the goon squads hired by the company who tried to attack the female workers.

However, the guidance committee was weakened and was divided on policy. On June 11, Some members of the leadership who remained, asked the police authorities to solve the matter. **(To be continued)**

Korean Paintings: "Scene in Singalpa" By Kim Sang Ho

Koreans Photographed By Japanese

A Japanese photo journalist Yamamoto Koichi last year held his photo exhibition under the title "Chosen Saram (Koreans) - People of North Korea, A Veiled Country Near yet Far", from April 6 to 11 at the Nagare Photo Saloon in Ginza, Tokyo, Japan. He displayed photographs he had taken while visiting the DPRK from September 2 to 16, 1980 as a member of a delegation, headed by Dietman Yamazaki Noboru of the All-Japan Political Confederation of Local Autonomy Government Workers' Union.

Introduced here are some of these photographs displayed and an English translation of his article on his impression of the DPRK. Captions are by the photographer:

Koreans As I Saw Them

"A country near yet far." These words may sound trite but express exactly what I felt in the DPRK.

It took a day for us to reach Pyongyang, the capital city of the DPRK, by air via Beijing. In addition, we had to get special once-valid passports from the Japanese government to go to the country.

The Korean people have bitter memories about Japan and many problems still remain to be solved between the two countries. However, when we, the Japanese, study the history of the two countries, we know that the origins of Japanese culture are in Korea in many aspects and that the Japanese can not ignore the influence of Korea on their history.

However, how many things do we know about Korea, Japan's neighbor? In the past several years, I have photographed people in about 70 countries. But sometimes I felt that something was lacking in my job of taking photographs, as I was interested in Western countries.

Korea is the country nearest to Japan. It is a homogeneous nation with a single language, a single culture and a 5,000-year history. But it has been divided into two by the Military Demarcation Line, with two different hostile states facing each other. It certainly is a powder magazine of Asia and a symbol of Asian people's tragedy.

I am not a specialist of Korean affairs, but it was natural for me to want to know more about "human beings" living in the veiled country to which we knew hardly anything about.

Since my last trip was a short one of less than two weeks, I could not see much in the country. For example, as I expected, we were not allowed to cover the People's Army, for reasons of national defence. But, I met many people in their ordinary life. I saw boys waving to us as we passed by them by car; a care-free old man enjoying fishing by a pond in a park; and a woman working in a mining machine control room some hundreds meters underground, where I found flower plants arranged by her beside the machine. I also remember well a soldier of the People's Army at Panmunjom, a soldier with a child-like but stern facial expression.

Pyongyang streets looked like those in European countries. Clean. There was no rubbish or trush to be found. I saw people cleaning roads early in the morning. Many tall buildings stood there. We often saw large public buildings including gymnasiums and theaters. A library, claimed to be the biggest of the kind in the world, was under construction.

The Korean people realy work hard, upholding a slogan of self-reliance. They do not rely on foreign countries. Maybe, it is a result of the people's hard work that the country which was in ruines after the Korean War, has been now constructed to be called "a model country of socialist construction" by peoples of the Third World.

Public buildings are constructed by "human sea action". Construction is being carried out round the clock in three shifts. People build things at surprisingly high speed. People's enthusiasm for national construction seemed to be higher than I had imagined.

They have high pride, too. A government official said, handing a small apple to me: "Please take the most delicious apple in the world." The apple tasted sour. I could not say it was nice even for a compliment. Seeing a look of embarrassment on my face he said: "I once went to Japan and know your country's delicious apples like those from Aomori Prefecture and those named 'Fuji'. As you know, ours is less tasty and less smart than yours. But we grew it on the ruins with great difficulties. So, we want to think this the most delicious apple in the world."

Was it long or short for the Korean people—the past 35 years of division, the outcome of the East-West Cold War? There on the Korean Peninsula are two different states. On the other hand, many people of the 50 million population who live there, are forced to be separated from their dear parents, sisters and brothers, wives and husbands. A bride who married on the day before the start of the Korean War, is now an old woman with white hair, after waiting for her husband for many years. When will the separated family members be able to visit each other freely like the Rimjing River which flows from north to south?

We, Japanese journalists, heartily wish for the earliest independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

In Pyongyang: The student beamed shyly

A boy rowing a canoe on the Potong River

◀ A student eating Raengmyon(cold noodles), a typical Korean dish

▼Pyongyang citizens spending the holiday afternoon, talking with friends or taking a walk

In Pyongyang: Young women taking a walk in a park after work

On the Taedong River: Couples enjoying boating have increased in number recently.

Colorful clothes such as bright blue and brown clothes are now popular with youths in cities.

▲ An ice cream stand on a street. A man and his daughters on a holiday

◀ In the Moranbong Park, Pyongyang: A young worker painting during lunch break. He used brushes in his muddy hands.

▼ At the Anju Mines, S. Pyongan Prov.: Many dishes are served workers for lunch. A caloric chart was on the wall of the dining room.

Men playing Korean chess under a tree in a park

Shy girls. Their curious eyes are focussed on a strange photographer.

Amnesty Int'l Report on S. Korea

(Continued from Page 1)

Kwangju area more than 500 people were detained, the majority of them after the army had quelled disturbances in the city on 27 May. On 18 May a student demonstration ended in violence when paratroopers intervened. Continuing clashes during the following days culminated in the demonstrators taking control of the city. On 27 May the army regained control.

In July 1980 Amnesty International sent a mission to South Korea to discuss its concerns with the government and to investigate reports of mass arrests and torture since 17 May and the legal situation and treatment of prisoners detained before that date. The authorities refused to allow the delegates to enter the country. The Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Tokyo told the Amnesty International representatives that the timing of the mission was inconvenient because the issue of human rights was "too sensitive in south Korea at this time".

On 15 August 1980 Amnesty International submitted a number of recommendations to the government. These included appeals for the release of prisoners of conscience detained since before 17 May 1980; the release or trial of all those detained since that date, and the publication of a full list of detainees; the end of incommunicado detention and the investigation by an independent body of prisoners' claims of ill-treatment and torture; fair and open trials and in particular the exclusion from evidence of incriminating statements made under duress and respect for the principle that a defendant is presumed innocent until proved guilty.

Amnesty International remained concerned at the use of laws other than the martial law regulations which allowed people to be detained for the non-violent exercise of their right to freedom of expression and association. Detention and arrests continued under provisions of the Anti-Communist Law, 1961, rescinded in January 1981, concerning activities alleged to benefiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; the National Security Law, 1960, concerning "anti-state organizations"; Articles 87, 90 and 98 of the Criminal Code, concerning subversion and espionage; the Public Security Law, 1975, on preventive custody; and the Law on Assemblies and Demonstrations, amended in November 1980.

A new constitution was promulgated on 27 October 1980, guaranteeing freedom from torture, freedom of speech, press, assembly and association and the exclusion of forced confessions from evidence in court. However, these rights may be restricted constitutionally "when necessary for national security, the maintenance of law and order or for public welfare." Martial law was partially lifted in September 1980 and completely rescinded on 25 January 1981, although the martial law courts continued to process cases until 24 February 1981. A presidential amnesty was granted to 5,221 criminal and political prisoners on the inauguration of President Chun Doo-hwan on 3 March; another presidential amnesty was granted on 3 April to 83 prisoners convicted on charges related to the Kwangju disturbances. Fifteen prisoners adopted by Amnesty International as prisoners of conscience were released under these amnesties.

In a letter to President Chun Doo-hwan on 27 February 1981 welcoming the lifting of martial law, Amnesty International recommended that the government consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It also urged it to review the cases of all political detainees including those imprisoned under the previous government as many had reportedly been convicted on the basis of confessions obtained under duress and sometimes torture.

On 2 May 1980, 73 people were sentenced by Seoul District Criminal Court under the National Security and Anti-Communist laws in connection with an alleged pro-communist group, the South Korean National Liberation Front (SKNLF) (see *Amnesty International Report 1980*). The court sentenced four defendants to death, 44 to terms of imprisonment ranging from three years to life, and 25 others received suspended sentences. On 2 May 1980 Amnesty International urged President Choi Kyu-hah to commute the death sentences and expressed its concern at reported irregularities in the trial. In September the appeal court commuted two of the death sentences to life imprisonment but confirmed those on Lee Jae-mun and Shin Hyang-shik. Both were executed on 17 May.

Among them were two prisoners of conscience who had been arrested on other charges when accused of being members of the SKNLF. Lee Jae-oh, a high school teacher and Secretary General of the Executive Committee of Amnesty International in the Republic of Korea, was arrested on 6 August 1979 and charged with violations of Emergency Regulation No. 9 for criticizing the government in a speech at a prayer meeting (see *Amnesty International Report 1980*). At the time of his arrest in March 1979 Im Tong-kyu was working at the Unification Research Institute of Korea University. While in prison he was indicted in the SKNLF case and given a second life sentence.

On 19 May 1980 Amnesty International called President Choi Kyu-hah and martial law commander General Lee Hui-song, appealing for the release of Kim Dae-jung, the opposition leader, and for public assurances that the 43 other people arrested on 17 May would be granted full legal safeguards, and that the charges against them would be made public if they were not immediately released. Kim Dae-jung and the 23 people who stood trial with him were held incommunicado until a few days before their trial began. On 31 July Kim Dae-jung was charged with having made speeches considered by the government to be beneficial to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and with financing and instigating student disturbances in Kwangju on 19 to 27 May 1980 in an attempt to overthrow the government and seize power. Twelve of his co-defendants were charged with participating in a meeting which was illegal under martial law regulations and with conspiracy to subvert, under the criminal code. The others were charged with violations of martial law regulations. The trial before a military tribunal started on 14 August, and all were found guilty on 17 September. Kim Dae-jung was sentenced to death, the others to terms of imprisonment of between two and 20 years. Amnesty International considers that their trial failed to fulfil internationally recognized legal standards. All the defendants but one denied the charges and claimed that they had been beaten, intimidated and deprived of sleep to make them confess. Severe limitations were placed on the defence. The defendants were not allowed counsel of their choice; a number of civil rights lawyers were taken into custody and others were intimidated into not taking up the cases. Restrictions were put on the defendants' testimonies in court; no witnesses were called in the case of those charged only with violations of martial law; some witnesses were reportedly intimidated and witnesses for the defence not allowed to give evidence; confessions were accepted as evidence without proper examination of their validity or of the defendants' claims that they had been improperly obtained.

Amnesty International called President Chun Doo-hwan on 24 September 1980 urging him to commute the death sentence on Kim Dae-jung if upheld by the appeal courts. Amnesty International repeatedly appealed for the immediate and unconditional release of Kim Dae-jung and his co-defendants, or for their retrial in an open court with full legal safeguards. On 2 December 1980 it appealed to the heads of government of the 43 member countries of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in an effort to prevent the execution of Kim Dae-jung. The sentences on Kim Dae-jung and some of his co-defendants were confirmed by the Supreme Court on 23 January 1981. After worldwide expressions of concern Kim Dae-jung's death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by the President and the sentences on 11 co-defendants were reduced to five to 15 years. On 23 January 1981 Amnesty International wrote to President Chun to welcome his decision to commute the death sentence on Kim Dae-jung, and urged him to exercise his presidential power of clemency to commute all death sentences submitted to him. Among those sentenced with Kim Dae-jung for whose release Amnesty International continued to appeal were: Reverend Moon Ik-hwan, a Presbyterian minister adopted twice before by Amnesty International as a prisoner of conscience; Reverend Lee Moon-young, formerly a professor at Seoul National University, dismissed for political activity, who had been adopted as a prisoner of conscience twice before in 1977 and 1979; Ye Chon-ho, a former member of the National Assembly; Koh Eun, a poet, previously adopted as a prisoner of conscience after his arrest in 1979; Cho Song-oo, a student at Korea University; and Sul Hoon, a student adopted as a prisoner of conscience after his arrest in 1977 (see *Amnesty International Report 1977* and *1980*).

Amnesty International also adopted as prisoners of conscience several of Kim Dae-jung's associates after they were arrested on 17 May 1980. They were tried by the Capital Garrison Command in September 1980 for holding a meeting in violation of martial law regulations. The Supreme Court reduced their sentences to terms of imprisonment ranging from one and a half to three years. They included Han Hwa-gap, press secretary to Kim Dae-jung (see *Amnesty International Report 1980*), Kim Ok-doo and Han Yunshik, secretaries of Kim Dae-jung.

Amnesty International called for the release of a number of students arrested after demonstrations in May 1980 in Seoul and in provincial cities. These demonstrations were largely peaceful and Amnesty International received no information to suggest that these students had used or advocated violence. Two of them, Kim Bong-wu, a student at Kyunghee University, and Cho Tae-won, a student at Pusan University, were sentenced to three years' imprisonment for violation of MLR 10. Both had previously been adopted as prisoners of conscience when arrested in 1978 and 1979 respectively.

Amnesty International was concerned about the reported ill-treatment and torture of the people detained in connection with violent disturbances in Kwangju in May 1980. Several prisoners were reported to have died while under interrogation. Prisoners were reportedly beaten, deprived of sleep and subjected to long periods of continuous interrogation to make them confess. Amnesty International was concerned also about irregularities in proceedings against 390 people sentenced on 25 October 1980 by a Kwangju martial law court on charges including liaison with Kim Dae-jung, and attempted insurrection. The defendants were not allowed lawyers of their choice.

On 27 October Amnesty International cabled President Chun Doo-hwan and martial law commander General Lee Hui-song deploring the imposition of five death sentences and urging the defendants' retrial in an open court with full legal safeguards. Two prisoners had their death sentences commuted by a military appeal court on 31 December 1980. The Supreme Court rejected the appeals of the three others on 31 March but their sentences were commuted by President Chun Doo-hwan on 3 April 1981. Among the defendants sentenced to prison on 25 October a number had their sentences suspended by the appeal courts. A few others benefited from the presidential amnesty on 3 March 1981, and 57 of the 83 whose sentences were confirmed by the Supreme Court at the end of March were released by a presidential amnesty on 3 April 1981. Amnesty International appealed for the release of some of these prisoners whom it had adopted as prisoners of conscience. Among them were Hong Nam-soon, a prominent civil rights lawyer, Professor Myong No-keun, from Chunnam University and Father Kim Sang-yong, who were prominent members of the Citizens' Committee to Seek Solutions to the Kwangju Disturbance. The committee wrote to the President asking for a government apology for its handling of the disturbances.

Amnesty International learned of 37 journalists detained during the year. It adopted as prisoners of conscience three members of the Journalists' Association of Korea, including its President. On 17 May 1980 the association complained to the military authorities about censorship and threatened to stop work. Kim Tae-hong, the President of the association, was arrested on 27 August after several months in hiding. Details of his trial and his sentence are not known. Eight journalists who protested against the tightening of press censorship under MLR10 and were charged under the Anti-Communist Law and MLR10, with "spreading false and malicious rumours" about the army's actions during the Kwangju disturbances were also adopted as prisoners of conscience. Four of them were reportedly released on 13 February 1981.

Amnesty International has been investigating reports of arrests of journalists, students and trade unionists during the last three months of 1980.

When student Kang Jong-kon's five-year sentence on political charges expired on 14 February 1981 he was reported to have been detained under the Public Security Law. Amnesty International appealed for his release in the belief that he was detained because of his refusal to change his political views.

Amnesty International investigated the arrests of students in March and April 1981 after demonstrations at several universities. They were charged under the Law on Assemblies and Demonstrations. According to information received they had neither used nor advocated violence, and Amnesty International appealed for their release.

Amnesty International continued to appeal for the release of prisoners of conscience detained for many years. Among them were 16 prisoners tried in the "People's Revolutionary Party" case in 1974 (see *Amnesty International Report 1980*). In August 1980 it launched a special appeal for the release of Soh Joon-shik and Soh Sung, who have been detained since 1971. Soh Sung was serving a sentence of life imprisonment; Soh Joon-shik was still held in detention under the Public Security Law, although his sentence had expired in May 1978.

On 11 December 1980 the poet Kim Chi-ha was released from prison. The life sentence he had received on account of his writings had already been commuted to 20 years' imprisonment (see *Amnesty International Report 1979, 1979, 1980*). Also released on that date were Professor Yu In-ho, a co-defendant of Kim Dae-jung, and six defendants in the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) case of November 1979 (see *Amnesty International Report 1980*). Five more defendants in this case were released in March in the 3 March 1981 presidential amnesty. Amnesty International also welcomed the release under the 3 March 1981 presidential amnesty of Lee Eun-sung, a reporter, adopted by Amnesty International after his arrest in December 1979 (see *Amnesty International Report 1980*).

During the year Amnesty International worked on behalf of 140 prisoners of conscience and other political prisoners, and appealed for a fair trial for many more.

Amnesty International continued to appeal for the commutation of death sentences for political and criminal offences. During the year 10 death sentences were imposed for political offences, four of which were later commuted by the President. There were, to Amnesty International's knowledge, seven political prisoners on death row. Two of their sentences were confirmed by the Supreme Court in December 1980: Lee Jae-mun and Shin Hyang-shik, both sentenced in the SKNLF case. In a letter to President Chun on 23 January 1981 in which it welcomed his decision to commute the death sentence on Kim Dae-jung, Amnesty International urged the commutation of the death sentences on four prisoners, expressing its belief that they had been convicted after unfair trials. Five people convicted in December 1979 of the assassination of President Park and sentenced to death were executed on 24 May 1980.

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